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The NORTH-CAROLINA MAGAZINE; OR, UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY OCTOBER 19, to FRIDAY OCTOBER 26, 1764.

A curious Incident, translated from the SPANISH.

THE connoiſſeurs of this age, who pique themſelves upon their incredulity, have for ſome years employed the ſhafts of their ridicule upon the Norwegian Biſhop Pontoppidan, for ſeeming to adopt, in his natural hiſtory of Norway, certain extraordinary incidents relating to the wonders of the deep, ſome of which, according to his account, are indeed altogether aſtoniſhing. This may likewiſe be the fate of the following relation, tranſlated from the Theatro Critico of that eminent author Padre Feijoo, who hath enriſhed his native country by tranſplanting into it thoſe diſcoveries of modern philoſophy, to which, before his time, Spain was an utter ſtranger. It may not be amiſs to obſerve that his country has been grateful for the ſervice he has done her, and that he has for ſome time been promoted to the dignity of a Biſhop.

In the 8th eſſay of the 6th volume of his Theatro Critico, after a preamble, in which he informs us of the pains he had taken to inveſtigate the truth of a very extraordinary report, he favours us with the following narrative, tranſmitted to him by the marquis of Valbuena, reſident in the city of St. Andero, and procured by means of Don Joſeph de la Torre, his Catholick majeſty's miniſter in the royal audience of the Aſturias.

" In the village of Liergaues, of the diſtrict of Cudeyo, in the arch-biſhoprick of Burgos, about two leagues to the ſouth weſt of Santandero, there lived Franciſco de la Vega, and his wife Maria del Caſar, who had 4 ſons: Don Thomas, who was in holy orders; Franciſco, Joſeph, and John, which laſt is now alive, and in the 74th year of his age. Maria del Caſar, being left a widow, ſent her ſon Franciſco to the town of Vilboa, when he was about 15, to learn the trade of a carpenter; and this buſineſs he exerciſed for 2 years. At length, in the year 1674, on the eve of St. John, going to bathe with ſome of his companions, in the river of the ſaid town, they ſaw him ſwim away to the mouth of it; but, as he had left his clothes aſhore, they never doubted but he would return. In this expectation they waited until the evening, and then giving him up for loſt, reported the news to his maſter. He tranſmitted the account to the lad's mother, Maria del Caſar, who lamented the death of her ſon Franciſco. In the year 1679, there appeared to the fiſhermen of Cadiz, the figure of a human creature floating on the ſurface of the ſea, and diving occaſionally; but when they approached him, the firſt day he diſappeared: They ſaw him, however, on the following, when having again examined his figure, and experienced his flight, they returned aſhore and recounted this novelty, which being divulged, excited the deſire of knowing what it was, and employed the invention of many, to contrive means to ſatisfy their curioſity. At length, having provided nets of a large ſweep, in order to ſurround this apparition, they threw pices of bread in the water, which they ſaw him take and eat; then rowing round him in a boat, they caugh. him in the net, and dragged him aſhore.

aſhore. Having compleated this phenomenon, which was ſuppoſed to be a monſter, they found it to be a human creature with reſpect to his formation and parts; but, though, ſpoken to in different languages, he anſwered not one word, for all his being exorciſed, in caſe of his being poſſeſſed by an evil ſpirit, in the convent of St Francis, to which he had been carried. Some days after, however, he pronounced the word Lierganes, which, being unknown to the generality of people, was explained by a lad of that country, who happened to be at ſervice at Cadiz. He declared himſelf a native of the ſaid village, ſituated in the manner we have already deſcribed. Don Domingo de la Cantolla, ſecretary of the holy inquiſition, being of the ſame diſtrict, this was no ſooner known than a perſon of his acquaintance wrote to him an account of this ſtrange incident: and he imparted it to his relations of that neighbourhood, that they might enquire if any Thing had happened thereabouts, that ſeemed to tally with this ſtrange incident at Cadiz. They gave him to know that nothing could be more pat to the purpoſe; that a ſon of Maria del Caſar, the Widow of Franciſco de la Vega, whoſe name, as well as his father's, was Franciſco, had diſappeared in the River of Vilboa, but for ſeveral years he had been ſuppoſed dead. This explanation Don Domingo communicated to his correſpondat Cadiz, who diſcloſed it in the convent of St. Francis, where the young man was maintained. At that time there was in the convent a monk of the ſame order, called friar John Roſende, who had lately come from Jeruſalem in order to beg through the kingdom of Spain charity for thoſe wholy places. Having informed himſelf of that part of the country where Lierganes lay, and become familiar with the young man who had been caught at ſea, that he might know whether he was a native of Lierganes, according to the narrative of Cantolla, he reſolved to carry him along with him in his queſt; accordingly, having finiſhed it along the coaſt of St. Andero, he ſet out for Lierganes in the year 1680. When he arrived at the hill called Deheſa, a quarter of a league from the ſaid village, he bade the young man lead the way, and he went ſtraight to the houſe of his mother; who no ſooner ſet eyes on him than ſhe recognized his features, and eagerly embracing him, exclaimed, "This is my ſon Franciſco, whom I loſt at Vilboa." Her example was followed by his brothers, the prieſt and the layman, who happened to be preſent, and received him with equal joy and ſurpriſe; but Franciſco betrayed no emotion, nor any ſigns of recollection more than if he had been an inanimate trunk. Brother John Roſende left him in his mother's houſe, where he remained about 9 years, in a ſtate of inſenſibility, without being altered in the leaſt, or ſpeaking at all; except at ſome times he would pronounce the words Tobaco, Pan, Vino, but without any meaning. If they aſked if he choſe any of theſe articles, he made no reply; but what they gave him he took, and eat ravenouſly for ſome days, but afterwards he would paſs ſeveral days without taking any ſuſtenance. If any body deſired him to carry a letter from one town to another, within the compaſs of his former knowledge, he would carry it with great punctuality, deliver it into the hands of him for whom it was directed, and carefully bring back ſuch anſwer as he ſhould receive; ſo that he ſeemed to underſtand what was ſaid to him, though of himſelf he never ſpoke. At one time, among others, that a perſon of Lierganes ſent him with a letter to Santandero, it being neceſſary to paſs a river about a league broad, and, for that purpoſe, embark at Pedrena, not finding the boat, he plunged into the water, and ſwam over to the mole of Santandero, where he was ſeen by ſeveral perſons dropping wet. The letter which he had put in his pocket, he punctually delivered to the perſon for whom it was directed; who aſking how it came to be ſo wet, he made no reply, but carried back the anſwer to Lierganes, with his uſual exactneſs.

In ſtature he was ſix feet, very little more or leſs, muſcular, and well ſhaped, with a red rough ſkin, and his nails worn, as if eaten down with ſaltpetre. He always went barefoot: If clothes were given him he put them on; if not he was as indifferent about apparel as about ſhoes. If they preſented him with victuals, he took and eat them up; if not he never aſked any: ſo that he ſeemed quite inanimated with reſpect to reaſon, inſenſible as to obedience, and quite mute in regard to ſpeech, except the few words mentioned above, which he ſometimes pronounced, though without meaning.

This I can certify, as I knew him. When a boy, he delighted in fiſhing, and being in the river that paſſed by Lierganes; he was then

then a great ſwimmer, and enjoyed all his faculties.

All that has been related is the truth, according to the teſtimony of his brothers, the prieſt, Don Thomas, and John, who is ſtill alive; and every circumſtance, differing from this account, is falſe, as that of his having ſcales on his body, and that the prodigy proceeded from his mother's curſe. In this condition, the ſaid young man, Franciſco de la Vega, ſtayed at home in his mother's houſe for 9 years, and then diſappeared without its being ever known what became of him; tho' it was ſaid ſoon after he was miſſing, that a native of Lierganes had been ſeen in a certain port of the Aſturias, but this report was without foundation.

The above narrative, tranſmitted by the Marquis de Valbuena, was ſoon after, in every part, confirmed by Don Gaſper Melchor dela Riba Aguero, knight of the order of St. Jago, native of Gajano, about half a league from Lierganes, in a letter to his ſon in Law, Don Diego Antonio de la Gandera Velarde, reſiding in that city, who did me the favour to make enquiry of this knight; and he declared that he had ſeveral times ſeen the ſubject of this hiſtory in his houſe, and given him victuals with his own hands. The whole of this ſtory was likewiſe confirmed to me by another knight, called Don Pedro Dionyſio de Rubalcava, native of Solares in the neighbourhood of Lierganes, who likewiſe examined this ſtrange phenomenon; and to him I owe the knowledge of this circumſtance. When he came firſt to Lierganes ſom ſea, he had ſome ſcales on his back bone, and a ſort of girdle of them extending from his throat to his ſtomach; but in a little time they fell off, and diſappeared.

GOTHAM. A Poem. Book III.

By C. CHURCHILL.

OF all the various Productions of this Author, it is difficult to determine which is the moſt excellent.

Our Poet, being now ſeated on his imaginary Throne of Gotham, reflects upon the Duties belonging to his regal Function.

In Empire young, ſcarce warm on Gotham's Throne,
The Dangers, and the Sweets of Pow'r, unknown,
Pleas'd, tho' I ſcarce know why, like ſome young Child,
Whoſe little Senſes each new Toy turns wild,
How do I hold ſweet Dalliance with my Crown;
And wanton with Dominion, how lay down,
Without the Sanction of a Precedent,
Rules of moſt large and abſolute Extent;
Rules, which from Senſe of public Virtue ſpring,
And, all at once, commence a Patriot King.
A Patriot King--Why 'tis a name which bears
The more immediate Stamp of Heav'n, which wears
The neareſt, beſt Reſemblance we can ſhew
Of God above, thro' all his Works below.

He then compares the State of a King with that of a Villager. Every one converſant in the Claſſics, in our old Writers, and particularly Shakeſpear, will ſee the happy Uſe our Author has made of his Reading.

How much do they miſtake, how little know
Of Kings, of Kingdoms, and the Pains which flow
From Royalty, who fancy that a Crown
Becauſe it glitters, muſt be lin'd with Down.
With outſide Show and vain Appearance caught,
They look no farther, and, by Folly taught,
Prize high the Toys of Thrones, but never find
One of the many Cares which lurk behind.
The Gem they worſhip, which a Crown adorns,
Nor once ſuſpect that Crown is lin'd with Thorns.
O might Reflection Folly's Place ſupply,
Would we one Moment uſe her piercing Eye,
Then ſhould we learn what Woe from Grandeur ſpring,
And learn to pity, not to envy Kings.

The Villager, born humbly and bred hard,
Content his Wealth, and Poverty his Guard,
In Action ſimply juſt, in Conſcience clear,
By Guilt untainted, undiſturb'd by Fear,
His Means but ſcanty, and Wants but few,
Labour his Buſineſs and his Pleaſure too,
Enjoys more Comforts in a ſingle Hour,
Than Ages give the Wretch condemn'd to Pow'r.

Not ſo the King--with anxious Cares oppreſs'd,
His Boſom labours and admits not Reſt,
A glorious Wretch, he ſweats beneath the Weight
Of Majeſty, and gives up Eaſe for State.

Proceeding in his Self Examination he enquires, whether he himſelf is free from thoſe Faults, which it is his Duty to puniſh in others; after which he deſcribes the Inſtability of a Throne that is not founded on Virtue.

Weak is that Throne, and in itſelf unſound
Which takes not ſolid Virtue for its Ground.
All envy Pow'r in others, and complain
Of that which they would periſh to obtain.

Nor

Nor can thoſe Spirits, turbulent and bold,
Not to be aw'd by Threats, nor bought with [Gold;
Be huſh'd to Peace, but when fair, legal Sway,
Makes it their real Int'reſt to obey,
When Kings, and none but Fools can then rebel
Not leſs in Virtue, than in Pow'r excell.

His next Portrait is that of a wicked Stateſman:

The wicked Stateſman, whoſe falſe Heart perſues
A Train of Guilt, who acts with double Views,
And wears a double Face, whoſe baſe Deſigns
Strike at his Monarch's Throne, who undermines
E'en whilſt he ſeems his Wiſhes to ſupport,
Who ſeizes all Departments, packs a Court,
Maintains an Agent on the Judgment Seat
To ſcreen his Crimes, and make his Frauds com- [plete;
New models Armies, and around the Throne,
Will ſuffer none but Creatures of his own.
Conſcious of ſuch his Baſeneſs, well may try,
Againſt the Light to ſhut his Maſter's Eye,
To keep him coop'd, and far remov'd from thoſe,
Who, brave and honeſt, dare his Crimes diſcloſe,
Nor ever let him in one Place appear,
Where Truth, unwelcome Truth, may wound his [Ear.

In the Courſe of this Poem our Author takes Occaſion, in the ſtrongeſt Exertion of Fancy, and with the moſt poetical Diction to ſet forth the extatic Enjoyments he has received while at Leiſure to attend to Science and the Muſes. In another Part he is no leſs happy in his Deſcription of the induſtrious Bee, not labouring for himſelf alone, but for the general Benefit of the Hive. He enumerates the ſeveral Objects of Conſideration proper for Majeſty with reſpect to Laws, Religion, &c. &c. and concludes with the following Lines,

Let me the Page of Hiſtory turn o'er,
Th' inſtructive Page, and heedfully explore
What faithful Pens of former Times have wrote,
Of former Kings; what they did worthy note,
What worthy blame, and from the ſacred Tomb
Where righteous Monarchs ſleep, where Laurels [bloom
Unhurt by Time, let me a Garland twine,
Which, robbing not their Fame, may add to mine.

Let me find out, by Reaſon's ſacred Beams,
What Syſtem in itſelf moſt perfect ſeems,
Moſt worthy Man, moſt likely to conduce
To all the Purpoſes of gen'ral Uſe;
Let me find too, where, by fair Reaſon try'd,
It fails, when to Particulars apply'd,
Why in that Mode all Nations do not join,
And, chiefly, why it cannot ſuit with mine.

The Times have been, when Prieſts have dar'd [to tread,
Proud and inſulting, on their Monarch's Head,
When, whilſt they made Religion a Pretence,
Out of the World they baniſh'd Common Senſe,
When ſome ſoft King, too open to Deceit,
Eaſy and unſuſpecting, join'd the Cheat,
Dup'd by mock Piety, and gave his Name
To ſerve the vileſt Purpoſes of Shame.
Fear not, my People, where no Cauſe of Fear
Can juſtly riſe--Your King ſecures you here,
Your King, who ſcorns the haughty Prelate's Nod,
Nor deems the Voice of Prieſts, the Voice of God.

HAMBOURG, Auguſt 10.

LETTERS from Warſaw bring, that the Prince Primate of Poland, and the Grandees of his Party have written to the Empreſs Queen, praying her not to grant a Retreat to Branicky, nor to the Biſhop of Cracow, who is gone off from his Reſidence with the Regalia of the Crown: Aſſuring her Majeſty, that if ſhe acquieſces not in their humble Requeſt, they ſhall be under the ſad Neceſſity of entering both themſelves and their Allies into her Territories, and of ſeizing there thoſe Enemies of the Republick. The ſame Letters add, what is very credible, that her Majeſty has not yet given them any Anſwer. They do not ſay, however, that the Prince Primate has made the like Requiſition to the Grand Seignour, into whoſe Dominions Prince Radzivill is retired.

LONDON, *July* 1.

They write from Paris that Mr. Buſſy has lately publiſhed a Memorial there, in which he enumerates the Services performed by him to the French Eaſt India Company, in the Decan and other Parts of Aſia; and charges them with a Debt of two Millions of Livres advanced by him to the Uſes of the ſaid Company, to which he has added a Detail of the Circumſtances that made this Advancement neceſſary.

According to Letters from Naples of the 24th laſt, there have died in that City, ſince the Beginning of the Sickneſs there to the End of June, 172,000 Perſons. The Number, however, of thoſe who now die, is not above 100 a Day; but in the other Parts of that Kingdom the Malada, far from abating, rages ſtill with great Violence, and even increaſes every Moment. Theſe Letters and a Circumſtance, which is ſcarcely credibly to thoſe who do not know the Ignorance and Infatuation of a People brought up under the Romiſh Religion, viz. that the Inhabitants have received no ſmall Comfort lately in an Augury drawn from the Body of St. James, their Protector, which on being expoſed to public View, was ſeen to bleed at one of its Sides.

Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the Plague has broke out at Aleppo, and daily carries off great Numbers of People in that City.

It is ſaid that ſeveral important Improvements will be made to the Iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey,

ſey, for which Purpoſe, an exact Survey of both Places will ſhortly be taken.

We are credibly informed that the four Ships lately taken by the Algerines, and ſaid to be Engliſh, are four Spaniſh Xequibecks, and that the Dey of Angiers has given Aſſurances that he ſhall not affert the leaſt Violence to the Britiſh Flag.

It is a Matter paſt all Doubt that the great Commoner has lately been conſulted at Court: a Circumſtance that muſt be left to the Speculations of our various Readers.

Yeſterday two Meſſengers were diſpatched to the Right Hon. Willam Pitt, at Hayes.

This Day a Cabinet Council was held at St. James's.

They write from Dublin, that the beſt Iriſh butter ſells there for no more than Four-pence per Pound; whereas we pay in London Seven-pence per Pound for Cambridge Butter.

The Princeſſa and Terrible Men of War, with four Spaniſh and one Portugueſe Merchantmen, laden with Cocoa, Hides, &c. are arrived at Cadiz from Carthagena.

July 3. Laſt Friday morning died, of an inflammation in his bowels, which turned to a mortification, aged 72, at his ſeat at Prior Park, near Bath, Ralph Allen, Eſq; he was quite ſenſible and reſigned to the laſt, and ſo compoſed, even in the moſt excruciating pain, that he aſked his phyſicians the day before he died, when no hopes of his recovery remained, how many hours they thought he might live, which they told him pretty nearly; he then thanked them for their attendance, and deſired they would leave him. He was univerſally known to have lived in the conſtant practice of every virtue that does honour to humanity. It is impoſſible, perhaps, for words to expreſs the full extent of his ſingular merit. In every view of his character he appears excellent, almoſt beyond example. His ample fortune, acquired by the proſecution of a plan of his own invention for the improvement of the revenue of the Poſt Office, highly beneficial to his country, was ſpent in a ſplendid but decent hoſpitality, and in the relief of a great variety of objects of compaſſion. To his numerous ſervants, and dependents, he acted the part of a tender parent. His benevolence was indeed unbounded, and ſo ſecretly was it generally exerted that the amount of it will probably never be diſcovered. His public charities were alſo very extenſive, and to the city of Bath in particular he was a moſt munificent benefactor. His loſs indeed is, in every ſenſe, a public calamity; for the King hath in him loſt a moſt faithful ſubject, and his country in general one of its higheſt ornaments.

July 5. On Sunday laſt died Mrs. Harris, many years miſtreſs of the Two Blue Poſts, oppoſite St. Anne's church, Soho; ſhe weighed upwards of 40 ſtone, horſeman's weight, and was reckoned the largeſt woman not only in England but in all Europe, and equalled the late famous Mr. Bright, of Malden in Eſſex.

Orders are given for three companies of the Royal regiment of artillery, commanded by the Marquis of Granby, to be in readineſs to embark for America.

Yeſterday morning the Earl of Egmont, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, ſet out for his ſeat at Caſtle Enmore, in Somerſetſhire, from whence, after continuing a few days, he will accompany the other Lords of that Board to Plymouth to ſurvey the ſhipping, ſtores, &c. there.

The late Ralph Allen, Eſq; of Bath, has left upwards of 40,000 l. in legacies, and amongſt them 1000l. to the Right Hon. William Pitt.

A French gentleman of ſome conſequence is lately arrived in London, who keeps 3 ſecretaries conſtantly employed.

July 13. The Iriſh now manufacture broad and narrow cloths in ſuch great perfection that they will ſoon be able entirely to ſupply their home conſumption, and they are ſold at reaſonable rates; the wool, blue, gray, pompidour, &c. broadcloths, being 17 s. Iriſh per yard, and the beſt ſuperfine black, coffee, claret, and drab colour, one ſhilling cheaper.

We are informed that a few days ſince died, at his farm in Devonſhire, Mr. Henry Waiton, an eminent farmer and cider maker. Among the many legacies which he bequeathed, having no relations, is the following remarkable one: "I give and bequeath unto John Wilkes, Eſq; late member for Ayleſbury in Bucks, the ſum of 5000 l. as an acknowledgment to him who bravely defended the conſtitutional liberties of his country, and checked the dangerous progreſs of arbitrary power.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and the young Prince his brother, have both got the hooping cough, at Kew.

On the 27th ult. the King of France received a fall in hunting, but had no other hurt than a ſlight contuſion in the leg; he was able to return back on horſeback, and to aſſiſt in the evening at the church of the Cordeliers.

A few days ago was married at Gariſtown, in Ireland, Mr. Arthur Rice, aged 70, to Miſs Anne Corroghan, aged 11 years and 1 month.

The following reports are talked of at the weſt end of the town, but with what foundation we know not: That a treaty of marriage is on foot between the Right Hon. Lord Montague, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Cardigan, and the Right Hon. Lady Jane Stuart, ſecond daughter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute; that the Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan will be created a Marquis of Great-Britain, by the name and ſtyle of Marquis of Montague; that the Right Hon. the earl of Northumberland is to be created Duke of Northumberland, and Marquis of Piercy; and that Lord Mount Stuart, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Bute, is to be created Duke of Kent.

The ſcheme for calling in the paper currency in the Britiſh ſettlements in America, it is ſaid, will be attended with ſo many diſadvantages to trade as will defer its being put in practice, at leaſt for ſome years.

A few mornings ago a chimney ſweeper's boy, not five years old, ſweeping a chimney in Blue Hart Yard, Colemanſtreet, went quite up to the top, on which was placed an earthen pot, commonly called a ſugar pot, to prevent its ſmoaking, when the pot gave way, and the boy fell in the pot into the court, full four ſtories; the pot broke his fall, and the boy miraculouſly received no hurt.

Advertiſements.

SAMUEL CORNELL,

Takes this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and Others, who will pleaſe to favour him with their Orders, that he has juſt Imported in the Sally *and* Betſey, *Capt.* Hibbs, *from* Briſtol, *a very large and compleat Aſſortment of* European *GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon; which he will ſell at his Store in* Newbern, *on the very loweſt Terms, for ready Money, or Country Produce,* viz.

SCOTCH, britiſh, and german oznabrigs, 3 4 and 7 8 dowlas, 3 4 and 7 8 garlix, prince's linen, 3 4 7 8 and yard wide iriſh linen, iriſh ſheeting do. long and piſtol lawns, plain and flowered do. cambrick, courſe and fine callico, fine chints, 6 4 7 4 and 8 4 diaper table cloths, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſcotch linen do. 10 nail, 11 nail, 3 4 and 7 8 linen check, 73 4 8 and yard wide cotten do. yard and 3 8 do. for womens aprons, boys youths, and mens felt hats, mens caſtor and beaver do. ſtriped and roſe blankets, 6 4 7 4 8 4 and 9 4 blue green, red, and ſpotted rugs, 8 4 and 9 4 cotten counterpanes, 6 4 and 7 4 coarſe, midling, and ſuperfine broad cloths, 7 8 and 6 4 plain and napped bearſkins, 6 4 blue, red, milled and plain duffil, red, blue, and green halfthicks, 3 4 and 6 4 frizes and ſtrouds, ſearnought, welch cottens and breacoons for negro cloathing, ſhaloons, durants and tammies of different colours, callimanco, camblets and ſagathie, do. german ſerge, fuſtian and everlaſting, black bombazine, black and blue taffety, brocaded camblet and new faſhioned ſilk figured ſtuff for womens gowns, mecklenburgh brocade for do. a compleat aſſortment of ribbands, ſilk and worſted ferreting and gartering, mens and boys worſted and ſilk caps, mens yarn, worſted and ſilk hoes, womens worſted do. red, blue, and black knit breeches patterns, ſilk and hair twiſt, do. buttons, common metal buttons, gilt and pinchbeck new pattern do. ſewing ſilk, different colours, coloured and ſcotch thread, ſewing needles and pins, a large aſſortment of writing paper, do. of pewter, viz plates, diſhes, baſons, pint and quart pots, do. tankards, poringers, table and tea ſpoons, common and very neat penknives, cottoe and claſp do. table knives and forks of different kinds, 9 by 7 and 10 by 8 window glaſs in quarter Boxes, cotten, and a half feet long, pit ſaws, do with tillers and files, common and ſteel plated hand ſaws, tenon do. white metal, braſs, and pinchbeck buckles, ſnaffle wool and toe cards, playing do bed ticking and bouſtering do. 6 4 7 4 and 8 4 bunts, padlocks, ſtock and cheſt do. gun locks, broad axes and falling do. broad and narrow hoes, carpenters, coopers, and ſhoemakers tools, croſs-cut ſaws from 6 to 7 and ſhort hunting bridle bits, ſwivel and plain ſtirrup irons, with ſundry other ſadlery, box irons with heaters, ſad irons, braſs cocks with and without keys, gun powder, ſhot of all ſizes, with bar lead, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. flat-pointed nails, hooks and hinges, HL do. frying pans, gridirons, and chafingdiſhes, tea kettles, iron pots ſorted from one to 20 gallons, fire tongs and ſhovels, common and very neat ſpades and iron-bound ſhovels, neat walnut ſtocked guns, common trading do. brimſtone, allom, copperas, and ſalt-petre, bohea tea, pepper and allſpice, cinnamon and nutmegs, ſhort and long briſtol pipes, twig horſe whips, half and whole hunters do. beſt twiſted hair ſifters, ſmall tooth ivory combs, horn do. an aſſortment of white ſtone plates and diſhes, half point, quart, half gallon, gallon, and two gallon glaſs bottles, a parcel of briſtol ſtone jugs, ſorted from half gallon to 5 gallons, an aſſortment of bottle caſes from 6 to 15 bottles, with bottles from half

half gallon to 3 gallons, crates of common yellow ware ſorted, a large quantity of grindſtones, blue and white pint and quart ſtone mugs, delf bowles ſorted from pint to two gallons, a quantity of cordage, bedcords, drumlines, ſail-makers twine, taylors ſhears, ſciſſars, wire mouſe-traps, tap borers, ſpike gimblets, common and box-handle nail do. beſt oil gun flints, double flint wine and ale glaſſes, with tumblers and vinegar-cruets, plain and fringed ſaddle houſing, reap hooks and ſcythes, braſs and ſtone ſleeve buttons, razors, womens ſcarlet and blue cloth cloaks, ſlates and pencils, bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, pſalters and primmers, glouceſter cheeſe and bottled beer.

Said Cornell has alſo a quantity of rum, ſugar, and melaſſes, which he will ſell cheap by the hogſhead or barrel; and will give the higheſt prices for all manner of Country Produce.

Juſt imported in the Brig. CHANCE, *Capt.* SHEPHERD, *and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber in* Newbern, *for ready Money, or Country Produce;*

Twenty very likely young SLAVES.

SAMUEL CORNELL.

Clearmont, Sept. 21, 1764.

THIS is to inform the Public, that as I have ſuch repeated Acts of Villany committed on my Plantation, by my own Negroes, in ſtealing my Corn, Potatoes, &c. and carrying the ſame to Town, and there diſpoſe of them to Perſons who make it their conſtant Practice to deal with Negroes: I am, for the future, determined to proſecute, with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law, any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall deal in any Manner or or Reſpect whatſoever with any of my Negroes, without their firſt producing to the Purchaſer a Certificate, ſigned by Me, of their having Leave to diſpoſe of the Commodity offered for Sale. And any Perſon that will inform Me, ſo that his Teſtimony will ſupport a legal Proſecution, of any Perſon or Perſons hereafter dealing with any of my Slaves, without the Certificate aforeſaid, ſhall be paid a Reward of *Forty Shillings* Proclamation Money, for each Proſecution which his Evidence will ſupport, by *Thomas Clifford Howe.*

LOST out of the Subſcriber's Pocket, a ſmall Pinch beck Watch, with a Steel Chain, the Dyal Plate gilt, the Gilding wore off the back-ſide of her, has no Number, but in the upper Part of the Pendulum has a ſmall Diamon-cut Stone confined to the Cock by a ſmall Screw-pin, the Makers Name *Herbt. Bayby. London.* Any Perſon that will bring her to me ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and no Queſtions aſked.

JOHN RAWLINS.

Newbern, Oct. 26, 1764.

Juſt Imported from BRISTOL,

And to be SOLD at the Store of John Williams, *in this Town, an Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Country; among many other Things, the following Articles,* viz.

VARIOUS ſorts of linen and cotten check, woollen cloths, choice cotten velvets, fuſtian and jeans, linen and romal hankerchiefs, mens, womens, and boys knit and wove kendal ſtockings, darning worſted in balls, ſadlers girt webbs, fine worſted garters, bindings, laces, chair and hand whips, roſin-ſtrainers, and wire ſeives of different fineſſes for rice, wheat, corn meal and flour, mens ſhoes and buckles, braſs inkpots and fountain pens, with divers kinds of hard wares, white chappel needles, ſharp and blunt points from the maker in *London*, beſt common do. from the ſame, ſquare point do. and white ſewing ſilk for breeches makers and glovers, ſewing ſilk of various other colours, ſail needles, a great variety of fiſh hooks, and fine twine for hanging netts, mill-ſaws, pit, croſs-cut, hand, pannel, tenon, faſh, dovetail, wood cutters webbs, and compaſs ſaws, with ſuitable files for the whole, and ſome ſorts of ſmiths files and raſps, moſt kinds of carpenters and joiners edge tools, with choice coopers jointer irons, bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels.

The following MEDICINES, freſh and new, from the original warehouſe, and true preparers in LONDON, *viz. James's* fever powder, *Lockyer's* pills, *Turlington's* balſam, *Bateman's* drops, *Hooper's* pills, *Fraunceſs's* elixir, *Ratcliff's* purging elixir, *Anderſon's* pills, *Godfrey's* cordials, antimony and flour of ſulphur,—a great variety of new and ſecond hand books; among which are ſeveral concordances and ſmall dictionaries, *Martin's* philoſophical Grammer, writing copper plates, *&c.*—A great variety of watchmakers working tools and utenſils, *viz.* Main ſprings, pendulum-wire, chains, chain hooks, hands, verges, wheels and pinnions, ſpring buttons, pendants, watch keys and ſtrings, gravers, broaches, drills, harbours, and moſt kinds of files in the watchmaking way, and a couple of ſound WATCHES, *&c. &c.* to be ſold at reaſonable rates, by

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the Hon. RICHARD SPAIGHT, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be ſettled. And thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment immediately, without further Trouble.

Thomas Clifford Howe,
Elizabeth Howe, Admtrx.

Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be
PUBLISHED,

A Collection of all the **Acts** of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Uſe, from the firſt Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Reviſal of the Laws publiſhed by the Commiſſioners ſome Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is deſigned as the Firſt Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the preſent Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the preſent Time, being already publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and thoſe that have had their Effect, expired, or obſolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, ſhewing when repealed, or how otherwiſe provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King *CHARLES* the Second. Perſons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, ſhall have their Orders immediately complied with.

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in

NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

To be SOLD,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 520 Acres, lying in *Chowan* County, pleaſantly ſituated on *Edenton* Bay, and divided from the Town Lands, by a ſmall Creek: There is a genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with all convenient Out-Houſes on it, being the Seat of the late Hon. *John Rieuſſett*, Eſq. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

John Harvey,
Joſeph Hewes, } *Executors.*
Samuel Swift,

Cuſtom Houſe, Port Beaufort.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Acts of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to his Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

Robert Palmer.

WANTED,

A Perſon that underſtands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Perſon inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Alſo, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Lately PUBLISHED,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington*.

ALSO,

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington*.

NEWBERN: Printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this MAGAZINE, at 4 *d.* a Number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inſerted, at *Three Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Two Shillings* for every Continuance. Any ſingle Number may be had to complete Setts, at 4 *d.*